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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

ALBANIAN ECONOMIC GAINS IN 1952

MEHMET SHEHU REPORTS ON 1952 ECONOMIC PROGRESS -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 2 Dec 52

Mehmet Shehu reported the following gains in the Albanian national economy at a meeting on 29 November 1952, celebrating Albania's liberation.

Albanian industrial production in 1952 was 7.5 times that of 1938. Petroleum production was four times that of 1938; minerals 6.5 times; electric power, almost 11.5 times; food products, more than 6 times; and footwear and clothing, more than 20 times the 1938 figures. In 1952, the production of rice was four times that of 1938. Wheat production was 120 percent greater and cotton production, 70 times that of 1938.

In Zog's 15 years of power, there were, in all, 643 primary schools, attended by 52,000 children, and 11 intermediate schools, with 6,300 students. In 1952, there were 2,100 primary schools, with 142,000 pupils; 225 seven-year schools, with 30,000 students; and 27 intermediate and 5 higher educational institutions.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan, in 1955, the total industrial and agricultural production will be 420 percent greater than in 1938, while the national revenue will be more than double that of 1950.

ALBANIA INCREASES PRODUCTION -- Moscow, Trud, 26 Dec 52

From 1950 to 1952, the chief branches of Albanian industry made the following increases (in percent): petroleum extraction, 9.5; bitumen mining, 33; and coal mining, 76.5. Electric power is ten times that of prewar days; sugar production is 17.5 times that of 1950; olive oil production, three times that of 1950; while macaroni production is one third greater. The people receive 7.5 times the amount of textile goods and more than 1.5 times the amount of leather footwear and other goods they received in 1950. The improvement in living conditions for workers is shown by a 13.5-percent increase in social

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insurance in the same period. [The same information appeared in Sovetskaya Belorussiya of 27 December 1952. This source adds that among the new constructions are 10,000 square meters of living quarters for blue- and white-collar workers, hospitals, mobile clinics, clubs, libraries, and other cultural institutions.]

**BUILDING SOCIALISM IN ALBANIA -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 28 Dec 52**

The Second Plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions opened recently in Tirana [date unspecified] to discuss the results of collective agreements in industry.

Adil Caci, Minister of Industry, pointed out in his report that the 1952 plan for the basic types of industrial production was fulfilled 101.4 percent on 30 November 1952, including the following items (in percent): sugar, 113; textiles, 107; leather goods, 103; and tobacco products, 127.5. During the first 10 months of 1952, production costs were reduced 5.5 percent.

These results were largely due to the use of Soviet methods, such as those of Levchenko, Mikhaylov, Zhandarov, and Agafonov. In 10 months, these methods saved the state 81,300,000 leks.

The introduction of innovations saved the state 20,300,000 leks, or five times more than in 1951. In the same period, the number of leading workers almost doubled.

In 1952, new housing provided living quarters for 500 families and 2,500 individual workers, as well as room for many workers clubs.

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